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## REMARKS

This paper is responsive to the Final Office Action dated May 5, 2005. Claims 1, 3-13, 15, 18, 20-23, 26-29, 34 and 36-42 were examined. Claims 1, 3-5, 7-13, 15, 18, 20-23, 26-29, 34, and 36-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,172,611 issued to Hussain et al. (hereinafter "Hussain"). Applicants appreciate that claims 6, and 40-42 were indicated as containing allowable subject matter.

Claim 1 has been placed in condition for allowance by incorporating the subject matter indicated as allowable in claim 42. Accordingly, applicants believe that claim 1 and all claims dependent thereon (claims 3 and 5-12) are in condition for allowance.

Claim 40 has been put in independent form. Accordingly, applicants believe that claim 40 and 41 are in condition for allowance.

Claim 4 has been put in independent form. Applicants respectfully submit that Hussain fails to teach deasserting the first temperature control signal in response to access to a control location in the integrated circuit. The instant application on page 5, lines 19-25 describes an embodiment in which an interrupt routine accesses a location, e.g., by writing a register bit, to cause the temperature control signal TALERT to deassert. The Office action relies on the Summary in Hussain and Fig. 3 element 360 as teaching the claimed deassertion. Element 360 determines whether a software trip point has been reached (the software trip points being programmable), and if so, the ALERT# signal is asserted in 365. However, Hussain fails to teach in Fig. 3 or the Summary how the ALERT# signal is deasserted. Hussain does teach at col. 6, lines 60-65 that, e.g., setpoint 232 is set to a temperature value indicating a temperature above which passive cooling should be implemented and setpoint 233 is set to a value indicating a temperature below which no passive cooling should be implemented. Fig. 5 of Hussain illustrates temperature vs. setpoint event generation. However, there no teaching in Hussain regarding deasserting in response to access to the control location as claimed. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submit that claim 4 is patentable over Hussain.

With respect to claim 20, applicant respectfully submits that Hussain fails to teach accessing a control location in the integrated circuit to cause the signal to be deasserted. The

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instant application on page 5, lines 19-25 describes an embodiment in which an interrupt routine accesses a location, e.g., by writing a register bit, to cause the TALERT signal to deassert. The Office Action points to the Summary and Fig. 3 of Hussain. In Fig. 3 of Hussain element 360 determines whether a software trip point has been reached. However, that is not a teaching of accessing a control location to cause the signal to be deasserted. There is nothing in the Summary regarding deassertion. Accordingly, applicants respectfully submits that claim 20 distinguishes over Hussain.

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Claim 23 recites deasserting a second signal (that was asserted when the measured temperature is above a second limit value) by accessing a control location in the integrated circuit. For reasons pointed above, applicants respectfully submit that Hussain fails to teach that method of deassertion.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, all pending claims are believed to be allowable over the art of record, and a Notice of Allowance to that effect is respectfully solicited. Nonetheless, if any issues remain that could be more efficiently handled by telephone, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned at the number listed below.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING OR TRANSMISSION
I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this correspondence is being
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Mask Zagorin Date 7/21/05

Respectfully submitted,

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